

The Camden Journal.

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CAMDEN, SOUTH-CAROLINA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1874.

NUMBER 1.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

AN Independent Family Paper.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
TRANHAM & HAY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
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THE TRUE SOUTHERN.

The Paper for the Times.

Independent and Fearless—Devoted to the Interests of the Good and True People of the Country, and especially the Supremacy of the White Race.

Published without the aid of any Official Patronage, whatever, and appeals alone to the Friends of Honesty and Good Government for support in its fight against villainy.

We call upon the WHITE MEN of South Carolina—those who desire to redeem our State from the abomination of thieving intruders, domestic scoundrels and mongrel leeches, who have acquired place and power through the power of corruption and bribery—to come forward and sustain us by a cordial and liberal support, and show to Radical corruptionists and Sealawag traitors, that they are determined henceforth, to sustain a fearless exponent of their views and principles.

We say candidly, we need your support. The party in power have done their utmost to crush us by endeavoring to deprive us of legitimate business, and all we ask is the subscription of every true Carolinian—which will place us beyond the reach of contingencies.

We are no adventurers, but Carolinians, to the manor born—have been engaged in the publication of this paper over eight years—and ask your patronage, believing that it will be given without hesitation.

Subscription price Three Dollars a year, in advance, with reductions to clubs.
To business men and others, desiring to advertise, we beg to say that, our circulation is much larger than that of any other paper in this County, with large and increasing lists in all the Middle and Eastern Counties of the State.

Send one cent stamp for specimen copy.
DARR & OSTEEN, Proprietors,
W. G. KENNEDY, Editor,
Sumter, S. C.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned, successors to A. D. KENNEDY & CO., have just opened their

Fall and Winter Stock

CONSISTING OF

Staple Dry Goods,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE,

Crockery and Glassware,
Saddlery, &c.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

FANCY AND FAMILY
GROCERIES.

Bagging and Ties.

The above Goods having been purchased with great care in the Northern markets, since the decline in prices, we are able to sell the same on terms to suit purchasers. Give us a call.

KENNEDY & BOYKIN.
October 30.

NO USE TALKING!

WE want EVERYBODY to know, that we do not intend that ANYBODY shall sell Goods cheaper than we do.

Kirkley & Garland.
January 8.

Molasses, Molasses.

50 barrels New Orleans,
25 half barrels
20 barrels Muscovado For sale by
n. 22 BAUM BRO

EVERYTHING

TO BE FOUND IN A

First Class Grocery Store,
CAN BE HAD AT THE

VERY LOWEST PRICES,
AT

KIRKLEY & GARLAND'S

Fruit Jars, Fruit Jars.

A large lot of the celebrated "GEM" FRUIT JARS, (self-sealing.) For sale at very low prices, by
KIRKLEY & GARLAND.
June 11.

Corn, Corn.

2,000 BUSHELS. For sale low, by
BAUM BRO'S.



THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY

This unrivaled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

Purely Vegetable,
containing those Southern Roots and Herbs which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver or Bowels.

Simmons' Liver Regulator, or Medicine,

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over forty years' trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL REMEDY

For Dyspepsia, or Indigestion.
Armed with this ANTIDOTE all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a remedy for **MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,**

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the cheapest, the purest and best Family Medicine in the world.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga. and Philadelphia.

Price \$1.00. Sold by all Druggists.
January 1, 1873.

FALL AND WINTER

MILLINERY

—AND—
Fancy Goods.

MRS. T. B. WALKER has opened at her establishment on Broad Street, a handsome assortment of

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

Of the latest styles, selected with great care, to suit the tastes of her customers and the public generally.

The Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine her stock of

Straw Hats, Sash and Neck Ribbons.

Together with every article to be found in a well supplied Millinery establishment.
October 23.

A SOUTHERN HOUSE.

GEO. S. HACKER'S

DOOR, SASH,

AND

BLIND FACTORY,

KING, OPP. CANNON STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.



The only house of the kind in this City owned and managed by a Carolinian.
A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND and sold at 20 per cent. less than Northern prices.

GEO. S. HACKER,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
P. O. BOX 136.
January 22.

THANKS.

WE desire to return our thanks to the public generally for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us in the past, and hope, by a strict attention to business, and an earnest endeavor to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

KIRKLEY & GARLAND.
January 8, 1874.

FOR SALE.

7000 feet of choice Rough-Edge and Refuse LUMBER for sale at the lowest prices, for cash.
H. K. DUBOSE.
December 4.

Small Profits,

AND

QUICK SALES,

IS OUR MOTTO.

THOSE who do not believe it, call and examine our Goods and the prices at which we are selling.

KIRKLEY & GARLAND.

WANTED,
EVERYBODY to know that KIRKLEY & GARLAND keep Store one door south of the corner, in the Workman Building, where they keep always on hand, a complete stock of General Merchandise, at LOW PRICES.

THE COTTON WORM.

A Scientific View of the Plague of the Southern Planter.

[New York Tribune Report.]

Jacob Hubner was the first to name the cotton worm scientifically. He described the cotton worm moth under the name of *Aletia Argillacea*, and figured it in two positions. This name is fixed by priority of description. The different stages of the *Aletia* as found throughout the cotton belt of the Southern States have been faithfully portrayed by Prof. Townsend Glover, of the Agricultural Department at Washington; the work is as yet unpublished, and would be of great value, as it also describes the habits and the insect enemies of the cotton worm. The publication of this work should be taken in hand by the State Legislatures in the cotton belt.

Prof. C. V. Riley, of Missouri, has noticed the *Aletia* and furnished a drawing, in the second report on the insects of Missouri, of the moth, representing its head downwards as in a state of rest. In the sixth report he again discusses the insect, and the moth is represented in a normal position. He claims that the cotton worm hibernates as a moth. The present paper will undertake to show that such a view is erroneous, and will give some particulars respecting the habits of the insect. Prof. Grote has observed the cotton worm during five seasons in Central Alabama and on many different plantations. It belongs to the *Noctua*, a family of nocturnal moths. The genus is one of a number of intertropical or Southern forms related to a more Northern genus *Plusia*, and has on our own soil the genus *Anomis* for its more immediate ally. The worm is a "half looper." The chrysalis is held within an exceedingly loose web on the plant and is visible through the mesh. The egg, the worm, the chrysalis and the moth have been very fully described elsewhere. It is designed here to trace the consecutive history of the insect.

Prof. Grote has observed the worm in Marengo and Greene counties, on the Tombigbee and Black Warrior rivers. There cotton is sown in March and April, begins to bloom in June and July, and perishes in November. The earliest period at which Prof. Grote noticed the young worm was in the last week in June, its first appearance varying in the same locality to the middle of July. The multiplication of the first brood causes the greatest loss to the planter. The appearance of the worm is always heralded by the advent of the perfect moth, the latter coming to light in houses at least a week before the worm appears in the fields. After making this observation—that the worm is the progeny of moths appearing for the first time in June and July—Prof. Grote noted the extreme irregularity of the first brood, which skips some and visits other plantations over many miles of country. But this irregularity is only made up by later broods and subsequent increase. The next feature observed was that the worm is always to the southward of any given locality; it comes as an army from the south, the broods arriving consecutively as long as the season lasts. The latest broods, when the worms were numerous, ate everything that was soft about the cotton plant—the flowers, the persistent calyx, the very young boll, the terminal shoots, then changed into myriad chrysalides clinging to the leafless stems in the face of frost, the latter chrysalides and retarded worms perishing. This Southern army was killed by the advancing winter and the decrease of their food plant. Prof. Grote asks if the few specimens of the moth visible in sunny days in the winter were cases of hibernation or merely accidental survival.

Hubner describes the moth as originally from Bahia, Brazil. Its destruction of perennial cotton in the West Indies, Mexico and Brazil is established. From a scientific point the insect is of a Southern type of its family. Prof. Grote believes that the insect dies out with its food at the end of each year in the Southern States, and that its next appearance is due in every instance to a fresh immigration from more southern regions. For many years after cotton was cultivated at the South, the insect did not make its appearance. Its earliest date in Central Alabama was not much preceding the war. It does not appear every year, nor does it at the same time of the year in any locality. The moth is capable of extended flights; Prof. Packard has seen it in the Eastern States; Prof. Grote and Dr. F. L. Harvey in Buffalo; Prof. Riley says it has been taken in Chicago. It probably follows the coast line and the water courses emptying into the Gulf of Mexico—the water shed of the Mississippi extend, ing to within fifty miles of Buffalo. There is evidence of most extended flights on the part of other nocturnal insects. Spread-

ing thus rapidly from the South it escapes its natural parasites.

If the hibernating theory is adopted, a period of several months in the history of the insect cannot be accounted for. The worm has never yet been seen on anything but the cotton plant, and perishes by thousands rather than eat anything else, remaining so long as the plant furnishes food, and turning to a chrysalis on the leaves or stems at last. The wandering is accidental, as the worm is not gregarious like tent caterpillars. There is no proportion between the few that survive in warm winters and the swarms of the first appearance. The permanent residence of the *Aletia* is outside of our cotton belt.—Prof. Grote concludes that it is not indigenous with us, but an annual; not a denizen, but a visitant, unable to contend with the variations of our climate; and he believes that the process of artificial extermination may be simplified by limiting the period of successful attack and doing away with certain proposed remedies.—The agent of destruction must be directed against the first brood in each locality, and concerted action on the part of the planters, where the remedy is to be applied, will be necessary.

Prof. Riley began the discussion of the paper on the cotton worm by saying that he had recently received a number of letters from men who had investigated this subject asking for definite information as to the cotton worm. He thought Prof. Grote's paper would in a measure answer those inquiries satisfactorily, and he would simply make one correction. When the essayist implies, said he, that I have come to other conclusions, and states that the moth hibernates simply from analogy, I have done so more from recorded facts than anything else. The question was whether it hibernated as a chrysalis or as a moth. The conclusions of Mr. Grote are that the moth hibernates and dies necessarily. I think Mr. Grote's facts show that it does. Now the question is, over how wide an area does this moth perish every winter. Can it be possible that in the Gulf States the moth cannot survive the mild winter? Must every year an insect be brought necessarily from the tropical regions of the South? I think, where the instances of the moth further north are concerned, the facts brought forward demonstrate that it perishes, especially where there are no cotton plants. But there are analogous cases of moths and butterflies in the temperate zone where they hibernate, and their larvae do not appear until June or July.

AN INTERESTING LEGAL QUESTION.—The issue raised in the United States District Court last week, between James F. Hart, Esq., representing judgment creditors, and J. S. R. Thompson, Esq., representing the assignee in bankruptcy, as to the validity of judgments entered without a revenue stamp on the writ, while the act of Congress was of force, elicited some interesting arguments on both sides of the question.

For the creditors it was urged that the act requiring a revenue stamp on process of a State Court was beyond the constitutional power of Congress; that the right to levy an excise tax carried with it the power to impose fines and penalties, but that the process could not be impaired by the omission; that to grant the right would yield the power to obliterate the State Courts, which were an integral part of the State's sovereign powers. It was further urged that, aside from the constitutional question, the omission of the stamp was a mere irregularity, which the judgment concluded; that under the laws and decisions of the State, the judgment was valid without the stamp, and that under the act of Congress of 1869 the Federal Courts must give effect to the laws, and conform to the decisions in the States where they were held.

For the assignee it was urged that the right to determine what papers should be received in evidence in the United States Courts was a matter within the power of Congress to decide; that the Supreme Court had decided in a recent case that a note improperly stamped could not be admitted in evidence; that the whole record of the State Court came in review here, and it was necessary to show that the proceedings were regular.

The argument on this question was concluded on Monday. Judge Bryan hesitated to decide hastily the grave constitutional question raised; but on the second point made for the creditors, that it was a mere irregularity, concluded by the judgment long acquiesced in, decided in favor of the creditors.

Greenville News.

The "baby farming" establishments of New York have been found to exceed in horror those of London and Paris that created such world-wide indignation last year.

No Chance for a Choice.

The South Carolina tax-payers have expressed their willingness to support a Republican for Governor in the approaching election provided that he be an honest man. But it is evident the opportunity is not likely to present itself. The Republican candidate will be either Moses, the individual who at this time defies the seat of Rutledge and Hayne, or ex-Attorney-General Chamberlain, a carpet-bagger. It was supposed that nothing could be worse for a continuance of the Moses regime; that the election of any other thief in the State would be a turn for the better. But, if we may believe the evidence set forth by the Charleston *News and Courier*, the carpet-bagger Chamberlain is the more dangerous man of the two. He has been concerned in nearly all the outrageous schemes by which the people have been plundered, and has probably profited more largely by the thieving than any of his fellow conspirators. He is understood to have the support of the Long Branch Administration, which is alarmed by the bad odor arising from the Republican muck heap at Columbia. But Moses is the favorite of the blacks, and that gives him a fair chance against the Grant candidate. It is clear that the South Carolina tax-payers cannot countenance the election of either of these persons. Moses, of course, is out of question. Chamberlain has the manners of a gentleman, and relieves his victims with the grace of a Claude Duval, but that renders him more perilous to the State than the brutal brigand who is now in possession at Columbia. The one seizes the property owner by the throat and chokes him till he empties his pockets. The other is a genius, and is capable of conceiving vast schemes of plunder beside which the operations of Moses would be contemptible. The white people of South Carolina must not do themselves the injustice to support Chamberlain. In the absence of a comparatively decent Republican candidate in opposition to Moses, they cannot do better than to nominate and support one of our own prominent men.—They have abundant gubernatorial timber. General Kershaw would make a Governor worthy of the older and better days of the commonwealth. Col. Richard Lathers, ex-Governor Porter, Mr. F. W. Dawson, the editor of the *News and Courier*, ex-Senator Campbell, Judge Bryan, Mr. George W. Williams, the leading merchant of Charleston, are all capable and available men. If Moses, as the negro and sealawag candidate, and Chamberlain, as the Grant and carpet bag candidate, enter the lists, a genuine Conservative candidate, as the representative of "all the decency" in the State, would have an excellent prospect of success.

N. Y. World.

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL ON THE DISORDERS IN THE SOUTH.—The St. Louis *Republican*, discounting on recent collisions between whites and blacks in the South, and anticipating their constant occurrence and increased violence, says that the condition of affairs will surely become worse when the next Presidential election is pending. It says it is an error to imagine that the North can remain unaffected by this disastrous confusion. It will affect the whole country. If it continues it may bring troubles we little dream of, for it may throw into dispute the legality of the election of thirty or forty members of the next Congress; it may produce half a dozen double governments, it may make a fatal strain on that weakest point in our polity, the Presidential election. We may flatter ourselves that in some way or other these disorders will be quieted before 1876; but the experience of the past does not bear out the pleasing anticipation. It is nine years since the pacification and reconstruction of the South began, and it is not completed yet; indeed, the condition of some of the Southern States is more threatening to day than it was in 1865. Imagine the next Presidential election taking place in this disturbed condition of the South, with a close contest in the North, and a compact vote from the South, cast amidst violence and alleged fraud, coming in to turn the scale in favor of one party, and we have a possibility which we may well do all in our power to avert.

VIVID DESCRIPTION.—The St. Louis *Republican* says, the following is an extract from a letter written by Mrs. S. D. Barrett, formerly of Cambridge, Illinois, but now residing in Nemaha county, Kansas. Her home is in the track of the northern column of the devastating grasshoppers, and we presume her vivid description of the scene will give our readers a clearer idea of the magnitude of the pest than they have hitherto been able to form.

"It looks very sad and dreary to me

to-day. The sun is quite hidden by the clouds of grasshoppers flying all around and alighting on everything. They are pelting against my doors and windows as fast as hailstones ever came. I can scarcely see through my screen door for them, and to look out as far as the eye can see, it looks like a snow storm—as they fly their wings look like white flakes of snow in the air. They destroy everything they alight on. They have destroyed acres and acres of corn, and now they are going in our corn fields by clouds, and will destroy all in a day. Every shrub and tree is covered with them. You know we read of Pharaoh's plague, where the insects got into the kneading troughs. I think this is one of them. I went out by the door to try to drive them off, and they flew all over me, and I had to change my dress to get rid of them. Instead of rain, we are having showers of grasshoppers. Our six windows are completely covered with them, and as I write, they are pouring down the chimney and coming down the stove pipe."

"Father has just come in. He cannot work out doors, for they blind him; and they are coming faster, and are now eating the netting off my doors and windows, and the heat and close air are stifling. I never saw anything so terrible in my life. The ground is now completely covered, and they cause such an offensive smell, that but for an occasional breeze to carry it off, I know not what we should do.

"Please excuse mistakes, as I feel so bad and nervous under this awful scourge and desolation."

INFLUENCE OF THE COMET ON THE GERMAN VINTAGE.—The news just received from Germany, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, seems to promise that the comet of 1874 will leave behind it in the wine countries a pleasant memorial of its visit. A correspondent writing from Ehrenbreitstein states that the vintage in the Rhine and Moselle districts, especially where the highest class of wines are produced, is likely to compensate for the disastrous years of 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873. In the favored spot known as the Rheingau no such quantity has been recorded since the celebrated comet year of 1811. At one time it was apprehended that the early May frosts had, as in former years, committed much damage among the vines; but these fears have long been dispelled, and there is now, we learn, the fairest promise that the vintage of 1874 will be an exceptionally grand one, both in quantity and quality. Such delicate little attentions to wine drinkers on the part of these erratic heavenly bodies are the more appreciated because we are not always able to count upon them. Since 1811 not by any means all of the numerous comets which have appeared in this country have been careful to perpetuate their memories by handsome presents of wine. The comet of 1811, above referred to, and Donati's comet of 1858, with the magnificent claret vintage which followed it, are perhaps the only two which can be held in grateful remembrance for their effects upon wine. On the other hand, the famous years, 1824 and 1834, produced their wines without any cometary assistance, unless the near approach of a comet in one case and its recent departure in the other, can be supposed to have exercised any influence upon the vineyards. A comet was visible in December, 1823, and the year 1835 was the date of the last appearance of Halley's comet of 1682.

THE COTTON GAMBLERS.—The gamblers of the Cotton Exchange are becoming somewhat nervous at the prospect of a short life for their latest schemes. They have succeeded in depressing the market so that the ruling price is 15 1/2 cents, which means 11 1/2 or 12 cents to the planter; but the latest reports from the Southern States, which are given in another column, indicate that these prices are artificial and bear no relation to the supply and demand. They are established simply to impoverish the planter and to enrich the speculator. It would be interesting to know how many hundred thousand bales of cotton have been sold during the present season, in formal contracts, and represented to be actually ready for delivery, without any intention of carrying the transaction further. While we have no sympathy for one party of speculators as against another in this effort to establish artificial prices, it is but reasonable to say that the facts do not justify the present depression in the value of cotton, and that the planters should not be deceived by it. If it were not for the planter, we should view these continual struggles between the "bulls" and the "bears" of the Cotton Exchange with perfect complacency; but, unfortunately, their antics involve the injury of innocent persons.

What is the best key for a Christmas box? A tur-key.

THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN ON A THIRD TERM.—So it seems that the times are ripe for a divergence on a new track, and if there is anything at all in the third term notion it has no favorable prospects except in the definite formation of what, for want of a better name, we may call the Grant party. Speculative people, who occupy themselves with imaginings of the campaign, which will actively open in a year from now, are forecasting the combinations which are likely to make Grant the candidate of such a party. From the South we hear that there is quite a strong influence which is disposed to turn towards him in the expectation that he will throw the weight of his executive power against the dominant Republican governments which are so distasteful to the majority of the whites. His refusal to send troops to Petersburg and Vicksburg in the interests of the Republican party; his reported strong condemnation of Moses, of South Carolina, and his assiduous endeavors to cultivate the general public feeling, are instanced as evidences of his determination to be the first President of the United States who has occupied the White House for twelve years, and to that end to cut adrift from the political organization to which he owes his present elevation. It would be too much to say that he has no such purpose in his mind. While it is not even positive that he cares for another term, or that if he does he entertains this shrewd scheme to attain it, there is nothing improbable in the supposition that he has such aspirations.—They are enough to dazzle any man, and for the reasons that we have indicated, there is no intrinsic improbability of their realization. Within the two years that must ensue before conventions are assembled and nominations made, the whole aspect of affairs may be changed, but the contingencies are rather in favor of their quietly drifting along until the control of the current rests entirely in the hands of Grant and his friends.

It will be said that such an event would be revolutionary, but American politics are a constant revolution. Precedents count for very little in this country. The majority of our people are very apt to do whatever they fancy to. If they think another four years of Grant in the White House is the best they can do, they will return him there in spite of our institutions and the warning cry of Caesarism.

THE AMERICAN BALL PLAYERS IN ENGLAND.—The sporting sensation of the moment is the grand successes of the American base ball and cricket players in their contests with the English. That the Americans should have lately doubled the scores of their English opponents in their own special game (cricket) has excited amazement. The scene of the games is attended by brilliant companies of gentlemen and gaily-dressed ladies, the latter showing a keen interest in the contests.—The fine and shapely appearance of the Americans excites general admiration, and is not unlikely to relieve the English of any apprehensions they may have that the Anglo-Saxon race is dying out in the United States. I am bound to say that the English youths are showing themselves far removed above any mean jealousy, and the young men from across the sea have already been offered hospitalities sufficient to make their visit here very pleasant.—London Letter.

DESPERATE SUICIDE.—A dispatch from Poughkeepsie, New York, dated the 22nd ult., says:

"A notorious character, named James Cramsey, repaired to the Kaal Rook, on the bank of the river eighty five feet high, and lying down, fell asleep, being in a half intoxicated condition. In an hour he awoke and said to a party with him, who had been jumping, 'I will give you a lesson, boys, and show you a leap,' and pulling off his shoes, he went to the edge of the rock, evidently to look for a place from which he could jump into the water below, without striking on the bottom.—Running back from the edge, he exclaimed, 'That's not much of a jump,' and started for the brink. A man caught him and held him back. Cramsey exclaimed, 'What's the matter with you? Let me go,' and again started for the edge, looked over, and ran back ten feet for another start, and was caught the second time, and a struggle took place, and Cramsey struck one of his captors in the breast, crying, with an oath, 'If you don't let me go, I'll take you with me!' He was released, and sat down for about five minutes, and a man took a seat between him and the precipice. Cramsey said, 'Let me jump, and I will meet you at the Furnace Dock,' and then he suddenly made a dash for the edge of the rock, shouting, 'Now I'm off!' and with a fearful spring leaped out into the air, and plunged, feet first, down a distance of eighty five feet into the Hudson. It is stated that he turned once in the awful descent, and struck the water sideways. Up to nine o'clock to-night his body had not been found.